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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/634,295	08/05/2003	Henry Frank Gasbarro	NG(MS)-6620	7971
26294	7590	06/01/2009	EXAMINER	
TAROLLI, SUNDHEIM, COVELL & TUMMINO L.L.P. 1300 EAST NINTH STREET, SUITE 1700 CLEVEVLAND, OH 44114			BROADHEAD, BRIAN J	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		3664		
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		06/01/2009	PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/634,295	GASBARRO, HENRY FRANK
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	BRIAN J. BROADHEAD	3664

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 October 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7,26-35 and 37-39 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-7,26-35 and 37-39 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.

    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, and 33, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Obradovich et al., US 6148261, in view of Watchko et al., 2003/0066672.

3. As per claims 1, 2, and 3, Obradovich et al. disclose a GPS module that produces locations information associates with the position of the tablet computer assembly on line 12, col. 2; an L-band transceiver that broadcasts the location information to a satellite relay and receives location information from the at least one portable communications device via the satellite relay on line 16, on col. 7, and on lines 48, on col. 11 through line 14, on col. 2, the disclosure of satellite communications would include L-band frequencies; a processing unit that provides messages to the L-band transceiver and updates a display associated with the tablet computer assembly according to the received location information and the location information produced at the GPS module in figure 4, on lines 13-23, on col. 7 and item 21; the processing unit comprises system memory containing geographic information on lines 24-40, on col. 16, the memory is inherent.

4. Obradovich et al. do not disclose the memory is a flash memory card, and means for transmitting a preset text message with the location information in response to user input. Official notice is taken that flash memory cards are known in the art. Also, although Obradovich et al. do not disclose a preset text message, they do disclose sending preset messages with location and other information. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a flash memory card for the data and to also send text as the message because flash memory would allow easy update yet it is more durable than a hard drive and providing text including identifying information (name, user description, etc.) on the police button example on column 13 would allow for better police response. Deciding which type of memory to use is a design choice of that would be made based on use of the apparatus and costs considerations. Flash memory can be more expensive to use than a hard drive or a CD/DVD but the known advantage is the lack of moving parts making it very durable.

5. Obradovich et al. do not disclose a Faraday cage around the L-band transceiver and GPS to reduce EM interference and the Faraday cage being configured as a heat sink to draw away heat away with the cage being mounted to the back of the processing unit. Watchko et al. teach Faraday cage around electronics to reduce EM interference and the Faraday cage being configured as a heat sink (the aluminum disclosed in the background is inherently a heat sink) to draw away heat away in figure 5 and paragraphs 7, 8, 10, 23, and 24. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the shielding of Watchko et al. in the

invention of Obradovich et al. because such modification would the electromagnetic interference that can occur with a large number of electronic circuits are placed in close proximity to each other. Shielding and heat issues are well known to anyone of ordinary skill in the art and the configuration claimed in the current invention is safely within the ordinary creativity of one of ordinary skill in the art.

6. As per claims 5, Obradovich et al. disclose a touch screen display on line 27, on col. 7.

7. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Obradovich et al., US 6148261, in view of Watchko et al., 2003/0066672, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bielby, "Xilinx".

8. Obradovich et al. and Watchko et al. disclose the limitations as set forth above. Obradovich et al. do not disclose an I/O board that translates communication between the L-band transceiver and the tablet computer. Bielby teaches the I/O board used is the ISA or PCI bus of the computer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the ISA or PCI bus along with their associated control boards because such modification would be cheaper and eliminate the need to an case and external power supply as discloses by Bielby on page 5.

9. Claims 6, 30, 34, 37, 38, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Obradovich et al., US 6148261, in view of Watchko et al., 2003/0066672, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Broughton, US6542117, and in further view of Verbil, 2002/0173909.

10. Obradovich et al. and Watchko et al. disclose the limitations as set forth above. They do not disclose a single detachable antenna that can be operatively connected to the tablet computer by a user to facilitate the transmission and reception of the messages by the L-band transmitter and the GPS module. Broughton teaches using a detachable antenna to facilitate the transmission and reception of the messages by the L-band transmitter and the GPS module on column 2. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the detachable antennas of Broughton in the invention of Obradovich et al. and Watchko et al. because it would be easily stowable as disclosed by Broughton. Broughton does not disclose using the same antenna for both systems. Verbil teaches using one antenna for both the GPS and L-band transceiver in paragraphs 29-31. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use one antenna instead of two because it would reduce costs and yields no unexpected results.

11. Claim 7, 31, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Obradovich et al., US 6148261, in view of Watchko et al., 2003/0066672, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Broughton, US6542117, and in further view of Gilbert et al., US2003/0032426, as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Roscoe et al., 6285341.

12. Obradovich et al., Watchko et al., Broughton, and Gilbert disclose the limitations as set forth above. They do not disclose using a quadrifilar helix antenna (QHA). Roscoe et al. teach using a QHU in paragraph 2. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a QHA because they

can be small and compact, and they are relatively simple as stated in lines 21-34, on column 1, of Roscoe.

***Response to Arguments***

13. Applicant's arguments filed 10-27-08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. With respect to claims 1-3, 5, 26-29, and 32-33, the cited prior art of Watchko teaches using a conductive coating that becomes part of the housing to eliminate EM interference and conduct heat. Such a metallic coating around the device would be a Faraday cage. Watchko also discusses in paragraphs 3-4 the general design principle of isolating noisy components from other components and in paragraph 21 discusses the separate compartments for the different components.

14. From Applicant's remarks, it appears that they are reading limitations from the specification into the claims. Applicants are presenting arguments about the device modularity and that efficient or obsolete parts can be easily replaced, however, there is no clear language about the connections between the devices or modules. Absent this type of claim language, the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims allows for assuming any standard construction and placement of the parts are within ordinary skill in the art and really a design choice depending on the application.

***Conclusion***

15. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian J. Broadhead whose telephone number is (571)272-6957. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday or Tuesday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Khoi Tran can be reached on 571-272-6919. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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